ass: 9th

Packing

(01) English

Q#1 **How many characters are there in the narrative? Name them.**

Ans. -There are four characters in this narrative

i) Jerome- the author
ii) George
iii) Harris
iv) Montmorency- the dog.

Q#2 **Why did the narrator (Jerome) volunteer to do the packing?**

Ans. The narrator volunteered and presented himself to do the packing because he considered himself the best packer and he counted packing among the things which he could do better than anyone else.

Q#3 **How did George and Harris react to this? Did Jerome like their reaction?**

Ans. George and Harris, being very lethargic reacted to the author's suggestion in a totally different way Instead of helping the author, both of them rested on the comfortable furniture and started smoking so as to enjoy the leisure time. Obviously, Jerome felt very uneasy and angry by this reaction because he never wished to pack by himself.

Q#4 **What was Jerome's real intention when he offered to pack?**

Ans. Jerome actually intended to supervise the job. He wished George and Harris to work under his instructions and thereby prove his superiority.

Q#5 **What did Harris say after the bag was shut and strapped? Why do you think he waited then to ask?**

Ans. After the bag was shut and strapped by Jerome, Harris came up with an irritating comment whether, the author had packed the boots or not.

He waited then to ask as he was in a habit of irritating the other fellows by reminding of things at odd times.

Q#6 **What "horrible idea" occurred to Jerome a little later?**

Ans. A horrible idea occurred to Jerome a little later. It was whether he had packed his toothbrush or not. This idea was "horrible" because the author's toothbrush haunted him wherever he was travelling.

Q#7 **Why did Jerome have to reopen the packed bag?**

Ans. Jerome had to reopen the packed bag so as to get his tobacco pouch out which he had packed.

Q#8 **What does Jerome say was Montmorency's ambition in life? What do you think Montmorency did and why?**

Ans. Montmorency's ambition in life was to get in the way and be cursed at. To make somebody stumbled over him and curse him steadily for an hour was his greatest aim and ambition.

We think Montmorency was a total nuisance and he was having a natural quality of creating chaos and confusion.

Q#9 **Of the three, Jerome, George and Harris, who do you think is the best or worst packer? Support your answer with details from the text.**

Ans. Among Jerome, George and Harris, we do not consider any of them to be a good packer. A packer should be cool-minded, attentive and cautious while handling things to be packed. Moreover, none of the three men showed unity while packing and took interest in irritating the other fellow.

Some of the details from the text supporting our answer are:-

Jerome opened the bag several times to put in various things.

Harris also started the packing with breaking cup and George also placed heavy things on delicate ones.

Q#10 **How did Montmorency 'contribute' to the packing?**

Ans. Montmorency contributed to the packing by increasing disturbance in already disturbed packing. He put his leg in the jam, worried teaspoons and got into the hamper to kill lemons which he considered as rats.

Q#11 **Do you find this story funny? What are the humorous elements in it? (Pick out at least three; think about what happens, as well as how it is described)**

Ans. Yes, the story is very funny. Various humorous elements are:-

i) The butter got stuck to Harris when they placed it on the chair.
ii) Montmorency put his leg in the jam and worried the teaspoons.
iii) He pretended the lemons to be rats and jumped into the hamper to kill three of them.
iv) Harris and Jerome placed a bath where George could tumble into, on getting out in the morning.

Class: 9th

"NO MEN ARE FOREIGN"

English

Central Idea:- The poem contains a noble and inspiring message. This poem is written to foster feelings of fraternity, brotherhood and to emphasize that the people of different nations are alike in every manner- fate, times of sorrow and happiness etc. This poem tells us to look upon humanity as a unified entity.

Summary:- The poem "No Men Are Foreign" by James Kirkup states that no men are foreign or strange. Even those who wear different dresses are in no way different from us; though the dress codes are different, the bodies are the same. All human-beings are brothers as they breathe the same air and live on the same land. After death, all men lie under the same earth. In life and death, people of all countries share the same sun, the same water and the same air. Peace brings prosperity to all men and war brings adversity. The lines on the hands of all people show that they are all destined to work hard for their livelihood. All men have the same kind of eyes that wake and sleep. God has bestowed the same strength to all men and it is only the human quality of love that can subdue all powerful forces. The poet's message is that we should not hate our fellow-beings. We have no right to look down upon anybody or discriminate against anybody on any grounds. The poet makes a strong plea against the evil of war. By taking up arms men desecrate the holy Earth, polluting it with not only dust and smoke but also hatred. The fire and destruction of war pollutes the air that we all breathe. So, the poet tells us to develop an international outlook i.e. to look upon humanity as unified entity and to remembe that no man is a stranger and no country foreign.

Q#1 What does the poet mean by 'Uniforms' in the poem?

Ans. The poem is a strong emotional request for universal brotherhood. By "Uniforms' the poe means that people wearing different dresses have the same body. It underlines the fact tha people of different nations have same physical, mental and emotional experiences. Their fate i the same even though they wear different clothes.

Q#2 What according to the poet makes all the people alike on the earth?

Ans. The poem conveys the theme of unified identity. According to the poet all humans in the worl behave in the same way. They are all alike as they breathe, feel and weep in the same wa There is no difference between man and man in this world. All of them are benefited equally b the resources of nature.

Q#3 What outrages the innocence and beauty of the earth?

Ans. Hatred outrages the innocence and beauty of the earth. The poet stresses upon the futility hating others, as we spoil our own earth. Thus hatred transforms a peaceful earth into a hell.

Q#4 What message do you get from the poem?

Ans. The poem conveys the message of universal brotherhood. It tells us to look upon humanity unified entity. We should think we are the citizens of the world and not a particular count We should give up the outlook of narrow nationalism. In harming anyone, we are harmi ourselves and in destroying another country we are destroying our own earth. Thus, the poem obviously a strong plea for universal brotherhood and we should begin with ourselves to acc that 'no men are foreign and no countries strange'.

Q#5 Do you find any rhyme scheme in the poem?

Ans. The poem has no rhyme scheme. It has been written in free verse.

Q#6 What is the style used by the poet in the poem?

Ans. The poet has used the device of refrain in the course of the poem.

lass: 9^{th} **English**

To Blossoms

entral Idea: - Every human being keeps on continuing the journey of life slowly and steadily and nally this journey ends up in his grave. This fact is lamented by blossoms that the life of beauty is ery short. The short life of blossoms is compared to the life of humans which is also quite brief.

ummary: - The poem entitled 'To Blossoms' has been penned down by 'Robert Herrick' who is a erson of epicurean philosophy. The poet compares the human life to blossoms which is very brief, ensitive and mortal. Like blossoms, humans are also given a definite span to live in the world, how their beauty for a while and finally die. The poet has personified the blossoms. The poet efers to blossoms as the promises of a productive tree. He craves for these blossoms to stay longer n order to beautify the world but the blossoms wither away soon. The poet feels very sad that ature produces these blossoms only to show their beauty for a short period of time and then loses hem quite early. In the last stanza of the poem, the poet uses the leaving of the blossoms as 'pun'. He calls these blossoms as ' lovely leaves' as they die off very beautifully and clarify the fact that every living thing comes to this world, spends a fixed interval of time, encounters various aspects of ife like beauty, youth etc. and then finally ends up this journey into the grave, though not always as eautifully as that of the blossoms.

Q#1 In what way are the blossoms pledges of the fruitful tree?
Ans. The blossoms are pledges of a fruitful tree because their presence on a tree ensures the fact that the tree is to be very productive and full of fruits in future.

Q#2 What is the poet's wish about blossoms?
Ans. The poet wishes the blossoms to stay longer in order to beautify the nature.

Q#3 What does the poet mean by saying, why do you fall so fast?
Ans. The poet means that the blossoms are produced just on the arrival of the favourable season and wither off within a month or so. The poet wants the blossoms to stay longer but they get destroyed very fast.

Q#4 Why does the poet compare human life to blossoms?
Ans. The poem compares human life to blossoms because both of them stay for a short span of time. Moreover, both human life and blossoms beautify the nature.

Q#5 Name some blossoming trees in the state of J&K.
Ans. Some blossoming trees in the state of J & K are apple tree, pear tree, cherry tree, peach tree, plum tree and apricot tree.

Q#6 What is 'pity' referred to in second stanza?
Ans. 'Pity' refers to the sad emotional feeling which the poet expresses for the blossoms to be produced for a brief span of time.

Class: 9th

The Adventures Of Toto

English

Q#1 How did Toto come to grandfather's private zoo?

Ans. Toto came to be a member of the grandfather's private zoo after he had bought Toto from a tonga driver for the sum of five rupees. Actually, the author's grandfather did not like the place assigned to Toto by the tonga driver. So, in order to give this little creature his deserving place, he added him to his personal zoo.

Q#2 "Toto was a pretty monkey." In what sense is Toto pretty?

Ans. Toto was a pretty and attractive red monkey. His eyes sparkled with a glimpse of mischief. These twinkling eyes were set under eyebrows. His teeth were pearl white which would be apparent when he would perform an act of deuce. His hands were dry but his fingers were quick. His long tail acted as a third hand and helped him to hold a branch and to scoop up any delicacy.

Q#3 Why does Granfather take Toto to Saharanpur and how?

Ans. The author and his grandfather keep Toto in a closet in the author's room. But Toto breaks through the closet and causes destruction of the ornamental paper and blazer. Then Toto is transferred to the servant's quarter which is a residence of other animals. But, unsuccessful to help his mischief, Toto doesn't allow any of his comrades to sleep. So, grandfather doesn't find any alternative than to take Toto along with him to Saharanpur.

The pranky creature, Toto is taken on trip in a big black canvas kit bag with some straw at the bottom. When closed, there is no space left for escape and the material is too strong to be bitten by Toto's sharp teeth. Thus, Toto's new abode is comfortable for grandfather but utterly uncomfortable and unfriendly for Toto.

Q#4 Why does the ticket collector insist on calling Toto – a dog?

Ans. At first the ticket collector may have felt him to be a dog in a rush and asked Grandfather to pay his fare. But on experiencing the argument made by Grandfather regarding tortoise, we come to a conclusion that the ticket collector had deliberately put him in the category of dogs believing that monkeys should be charged with fare as the dogs are

Q#5 How does Toto take a bath? Where has he learnt to do this?

Ans. Toto's way of taking a bath seems to resemble to those of kids. When he is provided with warm water, he cleverly examines the temperature and then slowly steps into the bowl having water. Then he takes soap and rubs it all over himself. When the water cools down, he gets out quickly and rushes to the kitchen fire to warm himself.

He has learnt this method of bathing from Ruskin bond, the author.

Q#6 How does he almost boil himself alive?

Ans. One day, Toto removes the lid of the kitchen kettle left on the fire to boil. Finding the water just warm enough for a bath, he gets in. Initially he feels comfortable but when water starts boiling, he raises himself. But on finding it cold outside, sits down again. He continues to hop up and down until grandmother arrives and pulls him half boiled out of the kettle.

Q#7 Which activity of Toto annoyed grandmother?

Ans. One day, Toto was stuffing himself with rice. Grandmother screamed on seeing him and he threw things at the family members. Then he escaped through the window with the dish of pullao and sat on a tree. After finishing the dish, he threw the container on the ground which broke into pieces. This annoyed grandmother.

Q#8 Why does the author say, "Toto was a not the sort of pet we could keep for long"?

Ans. The author says so because they are not well off and cannot afford the frequent loss of dishes, clothes, curtains and wallpaper. So grandfather sells him to the tonga driver for three rupees bearing a loss of two rupees to free himself from the mischievous pet.

Q10. How did Montmorency contribute to the packing?
Ans. Montmorency contributed to the packing by increasing disturbance in already disturbed packing. He put his leg in the jam, worried teaspoons and got into the hamper to kill lemons which he consider as rats.
Q11. Do you find this story funny? What are the humorous elements in it? (Pick out at least three; think about what happens as well as how it is described).
Ans. Yes, the story is funny. Various humorous elements are
i. The butter got stuck to Harris when they placed it on the chair.
ii.Montmorency put his leg in the jam and worried the teaspoons.
iii.He pretended the lemons to be rats and jumped into hamper to kill three of them.
iv.Harris and Jerome placed a bath where George could tumble into on getting out in the morning.

GULLIVER IN LILLIPUT – I

Q. Why did Reldresal visit Gulliver?
Ans. Reldressal visited Gulliver in order to seek his help in solving the internal and external problems they were facing.
Q. How did Gulliver receive Reldressal?
Ans. Gulliver received Reldressal with honour and he offered to lie down so that he could converse with him conveniently.
Q. What were the two main political parties in Lilliput? What was their difference ?
Ans. Lilliputians were divided into two sections, the Low Heels and the High Heels. The Low Heels used to wear the shoes with low heels and the High Heels used to wear the shoes with high heels. The High Heels were more in number as compared to the Low Heels. The present emperor supported the Low Heels but the prince supported the High Heels.
Q. Why was the Government in the hands of the Low Heels though they were less numerous than the High Heels?
Ans. The government was in the hands of the Low Heels though they were less numerous than the High Heels because the emperor supported them. He himself used to wear the shoes with low heels.
Q. What was the external danger that the country had to face?
Ans. The external danger that Lilliput had to face was the invasion by a neighbouring empire namely Blefuscu.
Q. What was the question of religious principle that give rise to the war between Lilliput & Blefuscu?
Ans. From ancient times, the people of Lilliput had the belief that they should break the egg at the bigger end & this was their religious practice, but when the present emperor's grandfather happened to cut his finger while breaking the egg at the bigger end. The government put a ban on the practice. Obviously, there were rebellions & during these protests, many people died. Many rebels took refuge in Blefuscu. The Blefuscan emperor supported these rebels & thus became the enemy of Lilliput which gave rise to war between these two empires.
Q. Why was the ancient way of breaking an egg prohibited in Lilliput?
Ans. The ancient method of breaking an egg was to break it at the bigger end but, once in the past, the present emperor's grandfather happened to cut his finger while breaking the egg in this manner. Thus, his father i.e the emperor of that time prohibited this practice.

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Q. Why was the ancient way of breaking an egg prohibited in Lilliput?

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Q. How did the people take the new law?

Ans. Many people protested against the new law. During the rebellions, an emperor was killed and another was dethroned. At least 11,000 people died. Many rebels took refuge in the neighbouring country of Blefuscu.

Q. What was the Emperor of Blefuscu's part in the internal troubles of Lilliput?

Ans. The emperor of Blefuscu interfered openly and actively in the internal affairs of Lilliput. He gave support & shelter to the rebels of Lilliput. He frequently blamed the emperor of Lilliput for creating all these disturbances.

Q. What was the teaching of their ancient religion about the right way of breaking eggs?

Ans. The teaching of the ancient religion of Lilliputians was mentioned in the 54th chapter of their religious book. It stated that " All the believers should break the eggs at the convenient end.

Q. What, in Reldressal's opinion, was the meaning of the teaching?

Ans. Reldressal believed that the question that which end was convenient was to be decided by the individual himself on the basis of his own conscience.

Q. What did Gulliver promise to do for the emperor?

Ans. Gulliver avoided discussing about the internal conflicts among the people of Lilliput. But he assured the emperor that he would protect his empire i.e Lilliput against any attack by Blefuscu.

GULLIVER IN LILLIPUT – II

Q. Where was Blefuscu situated and what separated it from Lilliput?

Ans. The island of Blefuscu was situated to the north-east of Lilliput. It was separated from Lilliput by a channel (a narrow stretch of water joining two bodies of land) about 800 metres wide.

Q. Why did Gulliver avoid appearing on the north-east coast of Lilliput?

Ans. Gulliver was planning to take an action in order to save Lilliput from the attack by Blefuscu. So he did not want the enemy to see him and be alert before his action. That is why, he avoided appearing on the north-east coast of Lilliput.

Q. How deep was the channel? What were the devices with which Gulliver armed himself?

Ans. The channel was about five feet deep in most places. In some places, it was five feet deep, but it was nowhere deeper than six feet. Gulliver armed himself with fifty hooks and fifty strong cords.

Q. What did the Gulliver make from the cables and bars of iron?

Ans. Gulliver twisted the cables together and made fifty strong cords. He twisted three iron bars together at a time and made fifty hooks.

Q. Why did the ships not move when Gulliver pulled them?

Ans. Gulliver fastened the hooks to the prows of all the warships & tied the ends of the cords together into a knot. After taking the knotted end in his hand, he pulled the ships, but they did not move because all these ships were held fast by their anchors.

Q. What did the Gulliver do to relieve the pain caused by the arrows?

Ans. Gulliver was hit in the face & hands with the arrows shot by Blefuscu soldiers. He pulled the arrows out and then applied some ointment to relieve the pain.

Q. What did the emperor and his court think on seeing the fleet at a distance?

Ans. The emperor & his court were waiting for Gulliver on the shore. They saw the fleet advancing towards them but they could not distinguish Gulliver as he was in water upto his neck. So, they thought that Gulliver had been drowned and the fleet was advancing for battle.

Q. How did Gulliver show his loyalty to the emperor?

Ans. Gulliver risked his life for the safety & honour of the emperor & his subjects. He did a very difficult job of defending Lilliput from the invaders. In this way, he showed his loyalty to the emperor

Q. How did the emperor reward him for his services?

Ans. The emperor felt very grateful to Gulliver. He received him with great honour & respect. In addition to this, the emperor made Gulliver a great lord on the spot.

The Road Not Taken

Summary

Central Idea:- A human being gets many opportunities in life. These choices and decisions shape up the life of humans. It affects not only his future course of life on this earth but also his spiritual life after death.

Summary:- The poem "The Road Not Taken' has been penned down by "Robert Frost'. In this poem, the poet talks about making choices and the choices that shape us. The poet says that two roads forked in a small wood in autumn season. He was standing there but was in a dilemma which road to be opted for. Since, he could not travel both the roads together; he stood gazing at the roads upto a point where the road bent behind the bushes.

Finally, he decided to travel the other road which appeared to be as beautiful as the first one. It appealed him because it was more grassy and untrodden. Then as he proceeded, he discovered that both the roads showed equal signs of wear. As he moved on, he found fewer people had traveled through the road. After exploring the road, he decided to try the next road for the next trip. But at the same time, he knew that there was little chance of coming back since every road lead to a new road.

In the last stanza, the poet leaves a sigh and imagines himself at a time many ages from there. He says that he will recall his choice of selecting the path. It is his decision only that made the difference and this decision affected not only his worldly life but eternal life as well.

Q#1 Where does the traveler find himself? What problem does he face?

Ans. The traveler finds himself at a place where the road bifurcated. He is in a dilemma which way to go by.

Q#2 What is the difference between the two roads as described by the poet in Stanzas two and three?

Ans. One road was grassy and less traveled by people while the other was much traveled and had turned black.

Q#3 Which road does the poet choose? Does he regret his decision?

Ans. The poet chooses grassy and less traveled road, and it is only his choice that had made all the difference. Yes, he regrets his decision.

Q#4 Find the rhyme scheme of the poem.

Ans. The rhyme- scheme of the poem is abaab.

Q#5 Explain the meaning of the following phrases:

a) **Yellow wood:-** It means a small forest, where the foliage has turned yellow, because of autumn season.

b) **Bent in the undergrowth:-** A point where the road bents behind the bushes.

c) **Trodden black:-** Turned black by being used much.

Class: 9th

Beauty

English

Central Idea: - This poem is an exemplary example of a romantic poem. It shows how the poet is completely enthralled by the beauty of his beloved. He says that he has seen the fascinating sights of nature created by the God but nothing on this planet is as beautiful as his beloved.

Summary: - The poem 'Beauty' has been composed by 'John Edward Masefield'. The poet describes the beauty of his beloved. He seems to be fascinated by her beauty and concludes that the beauty of his beloved is far better than the beauties of nature. In the starting lines, he describes the natural bounties. He says that he has experienced the daybreak and dusk on moors and hills full of winds. All these beauties appear in a formal and descent manner like the tunes of Spain which are known for their serious and slow rhythmic melody. He says that he has seen the beautiful spring season of April bringing daffodils; green, springing grass and warm soothing rain. He has also been able to hear the beautiful tunes of slow rattling of blossoms and sound of sea waves. He has traveled to many places and has seen beautiful and strange lands from the ships. But at last he concludes that even after possessing such beautiful experiences, he finds the beauty of his beloved as the loveliest creation of God. He is greatly impressed by the voice, hair, eyes and lips of his beloved and considers them superior to all.

Q#1 What are the various things of beauty the speaker has seen?
Ans. The speaker has seen many beautiful things like dawn and dusk on moors and windy hills; April season with daffodils, green grass and warm rain; sound of blossoms and sea waves; strange and beautiful lands.

Q#2 What are the loveliest of all these things God has shown to the poet?
Ans. The loveliest of all these things God has shown to the poet are the voice, hair, eyes and beautiful lips of his beloved.

Q#3 To whom do the words in the last line refer to?
Ans. The last line refers to the beloved of the poet.

Q#4 Why does the poet compare dawn and sunset to slow old tunes?
Ans. The poet compares the dawn and sunset to slow old tunes because the latter are played in a descent, formal manner. Similarly, the dawn and sunset appear in the same manner i.e. in a very disciplined, systematic and descent manner without any chaos.

Q#5 How does God's creation appear to the poet?
Ans. Everything that has been created by God seems to be beautiful to the poet. But he seems to be enthralled by the beauty of his beloved, which he considers the most beautiful of all the creations.

<u>Learning About Literacy Devices:-</u>

Q#6 What does the poet mean by the song of the blossoms?
Ans. By the song of blossoms, the poet means the sound produced by blossom due to slow, gentle wind.

Q#7 What is contrast between the last line and the rest of the poem? What does it suggest?
Ans. The contrast between the last line and the rest of the poem is the comparison between the beauty of nature and the beauty of his beloved.
It suggests that the poet loves his beloved deeply and is greatly impressed by her beauty. That is why; the beauty of nature seems to be insignificant to him.

Class: 9th | **I Cannot Remember My Mother** | **English**

Sum and substance:-

Central Idea:- There is a great bond of love and affection between mother and her child. This association is such a strong one that even death cannot break it and the mother and her child keep on longing for each other whenever they are apart.

Summary:- The poem 'I Cannot Remember My Mother' has been penned down by 'Rabindra Nath Tagore'. The poet describes the sensitive and affectionate feelings of a child who has lost his mother when he was very young. He expresses the inability to recall the actual face and features of his mother but he uses various senses like sight, sound and smell to convey happy memories of his mother in him. The poet reveals his deep seated love for his mother by feeling her around every now and then. The poet says that when he is busy at play, suddenly a tune comes to his mind and he remembers that this tune used to be sung by his mother when she rocked his cradle. The poet further says that in autumn, the shiuli tree in Bengal, blossoms into fragrant tiny flowers which are used for the morning worship at temple. So, the powerful fragrance of these flowers makes him to recapitulate the happy memories of his mother. In the last stanza, the poet recalls the quiet, serene gaze of his mother at his face when he looks at the vast expanse of the clear blue sky and he feels that the caring look of his mother has spread all over the sky.

Questions

Q#1 What is the poet doing when he remembers his mother?
Ans. The poet is busy in playing when he remembers his mother.

Q#2 In what ways does the poet feel the presence of his mother?
Ans. The poet feels the presence of his mother by recalling the tune she used to hum; by the smell of chamomile flowers in temples and by the calmness and stillness of the sky which he compares to his mother.

Q#3 What does the poet hear when he is at play?
Ans. The poet hears a tune when he is at play and he considers it to be the same tune which his mother used to sing when she rocked his cradle to soothe him.

Q#4 What word do we use for the cradle song?
Ans. We use the word 'lullaby' for the cradle song.

Q#5 Is the poet's mother dead or alive? How do you come to know?
Ans. The poet's mother is dead because he seems to crave for his mother and uses his senses and various natural things to recall his mother. This clearly shows that she is not with him.

Q#6 What sights and smells remind the poet of his mother?
Ans. The sight of the calm sky and the smell of fragrant shiuli flowers remind the poet of his mother.

Q#7 What are the feelings that this poem arouses in you?
Ans. The poem makes us feel that mother and her child are closely associated and emotionally bound to each other. A mother forms an integral part of her child's life without whom he seems to be helpless and incomplete.

Words	Meaning	Sentences
Flock	Gather or move in crowds	Whenever my uncle comes, the children of our locality flock to him.
Humble	Meek, modest, not proud.	One should always try to be humble.
Dignity	High rank	He is a man of dignity.
Mystic	One whose soul can communicate with God.	To be a mystic is not easy.
Desperate	Ready to do anything	I am desperate to get water.
Destitute	Extremely poor	We should help the destitute.
Devout	One who pays serious attention to his religious duties.	She is a devout Muslim
Devote	To dedicate one's life to a mission.	He has devoted his life to the service of humanity.

Q#1 What activities made Mother Theresa so exceptional?

Ans. Agnes who later became famous as Mother Theresa was a Catholic Christian. Right from her childhood, she walked away from the beaten track. She would enjoy doing religious duties like decorating the church for festivals and singing in the church choir. She was inclined to serve humanity.

She had reached the level of a mystic just at the age of fifteen when she heard her inner voice asking her to follow God and serve humanity. She worked for the benefit of the poor by setting up Nirmal Hriday, the home and hospices for the poor, the orphans and the dying. So, she dedicated her life to the service of the poor and destitute. She lived a life of poverty and simplicity and won the hearts not only of the poor but also of the rich, famous and powerful people.

Q#2 Why did Mother Theresa leave St. Mary High School?

Ans. St. Mary High School was meant for the girls from rich backgrounds. While teaching there, Mother Theresa was not satisfied because her ambition was to serve the poor. So, she left the school in order to dedicate her life to the service of humanity.

Q#3 What did Mother Theresa mean by 'to fail would be to break faith'?

Ans. Mother Theresa strictly believed that God wanted her to obey his will by helping the poor and the destitute. He communicated with her through her soul and asked her to serve humanity. Thus, these words mean that if she failed in her work of helping the poor, it would mean that she broke the trust (faith) of God in her.

Q#4 What kind of life did Mother Theresa lead?

Ans. Mother Theresa lived the life of poverty and chastity. She dedicated her whole life to the service of humanity. She worked for the betterment of the poor, the orphans, the destitute and the dying.

Q#5 Why do you think Mother Theresa learnt Bengali?

Ans. Very early in her life, Mother Theresa had decided to come to India with a mission of helping the poor. She had resolved to go to Kolkata and serve the poorest of the poor in this part of the world. But for this she needed to make herself able to communicate with the people living there thus she learnt Bengali before starting her mission.

Q#6 What did Malcolm Muggeridge see on the streets of Calcutta?

Ans. Malcolm Muggeridge was a well known British writer. In 1970 he came to Koltata. One day while walking through a street, he saw Mother Theresa cleaning the sores on the body of a half- dead man. He was very surprised to see that this great woman was doing such a repelling job with utter happiness and satisfaction. She did not have even the slightest trace of disgust at the bad smell. He was quite impressed on seeing the glow of peace on Mother Theresa's face while serving the poor and treating the dying.

Moti Guj—The Mutineer

1) *Why did Moti-Guj love his master even though he would beat him sometimes?*
   a. Moti Guj loved his master very much even though he would beat him sometimes because he knew that his master would beat him only because of excessive drinking. Moreover, after the beating was over. Moti Guj knew that his master would hug him and give him his favourite liquor.
2) *How long was Deesa to be away and how did he tell Moti Guj about this?*
   a. Deesa was supposed to be away from the plantation for ten days. Deesa had a peculiar way of making Moti Guj aware of his holidays. He took a tent peg and hit Moti Guj ten times on the nails of his forefeet. In this way, he convinced his elephant about his holidays.
3) *What were the lies Deesa told his employer? Why did he tell such dreadful stories?*
   a. Deesa told three lies one after the other. At first, he told the planter that his mother had died but the planter reminded Deesa that he had told this lie twice before. Then Deesa told him that it was his aunt who had died. The planter was not convinced, so Deesa told the third lie that there was plague in his village due to which all his wives were dying. This also did not work because Chihun informed the planter that Deesa had not even a single wife. Deesa was not satisfied with the small amount of liquor he had. He wanted to take leave for some days in order to be properly drunk. That is why he told the planter these lies.
4) How did Deesa look after Moti Guj?
   a. Deesa looked after Moti Guj very affectionately. Once a week, he led Moti Guj into the river. The elephant would lay by his side and his master would bathe him with the help of a coir swab and a brick. Moti Guj was so used to this procedure that he would never misunderstand the pounding or smacking done by his master for him to turn over. Finally, he would carefully examine his eyes, ears and feet in case of sores.
5) How did Moti Cuj bid Deesa good-by?
   a. Moti Guj puts trunk around Deesa and swung him twice in air. This was his way of bidding good bye to his master.
6) *Why did Mum Guj become a mutineer?*
   a. Moti Guj worked hard for ten days in spite of his loneliness without his master. But, when his master outstayed the leave and did not return on the said day, he became unmanageable and rebelled against the authorities. Thus, he became a mutineer.
7) *How did Moti Guj react to Desa's return?*
   a. When Deesa returned, he called his elephant using a mysterious elephant language, in response to this. Moti Guj came running to his master and fell into his arms, trumpeting with joy. Both of them wept and slobbered each other.
8) *Why was Chihun angry with Moti Guj? How did Moti Guj react to his remarks?*
   a. Chihun was angry with Moli Guj because he disobeyed him and refused to work on the plantation, inspite of his threatening, he went out of the control.and did not bother about Chihun's threats. He bent his ears forward and humped loudly in order to show violation against his temporary master.

Sheikh Noor-ud-din Wali

Q1. Why did Sheikh Noor-ud-Din Wali enter the cave?

Ans. Sheikh-ul-Aalam preferred to live a life of isolation right from his childhood. He was not attracted by the pleasures of material world. Even after his marriage, when he had his own children, he was not attracted by the family life. He was very pious and lived a very simple life in isolation. To be isolated from the worldly affairs, lie decided to enter the cave to purify himself spiritually through meditation and by doing penance.

Q2. What does Sheikh-ul-Aalam mean?

Ans. By the word 'sheikh-ul-Aalam' we mean 'spiritual guide of the world' or 'a saint of world stature'.

Q3. What kind of life did Sheikh-ul-Aalam lead?

Ans. He led a very simple, monastic and saintly life. His commitment to the principles of truth, justice and love reveals that he led a life of truthfulness and simplicity. He dedicated his whole life to the service of mankind and proved to be a true saint.

Q4. What did Sheikh-ul-Aalam teach the people?

Ans. He taught the people the true word of God. He preached the basic principles of Islam based on truth, justice, love and honesty. As a missionary, he taught that 'A true saint is the one who fulfills the duties of life with honesty, truthfulness and humanity and does not escape from worldly duties. In one of the verses from his book, he says that the chosen servants of God are those who worship him sincerely and fulfill their duties in life regularly.

He was not only the man of thoughts but also the man of actions. His life story is a practical example of his teachings which is sure to guide us and show us the real path.

Q5. What made people flock to Sheikh?

Ans. Sheikh's thoughts and pious life deeply impressed the people around him. He dedicated himself to the service of mankind. He spread the true message of God among the people and preached the basic fundamentals of Islam. The people from every nook and corner of the Kashmir Valley began to flock around him to seek spiritual guidance from this great saint.

If I were you

1) *At last sympathetic audience…………*
   a. Gerrard, the main character of the play says these words.
   b. He said this to win the confidence of the intruder.
   c. He is sarcastic.

2) *Why does the intruder chose Gerrard as the man whose identity he wants to take on?*
   a. The intruder is a thug and a fugitive. He has killed a cop and is being searched by police. He sees that Gerrard resembles him in his built and thus intends to kill and impersonate him to escape from the police.

3) "I said it with bullets"…………
   a. Gerrard says this.
   b. It means that Gerrard has also murdered someone and is a criminal.
   c. No, this is not the truth. He says this only to outwit the intruder. He wants to make him believe that he, too, is a criminal like him.

4) *What is Gerrard's profession? Quote the parts of the play that support your answer.*
   a. Gerrard was a playwright. He was working for some theatre group. We know this when he says in the end of the play, 'Sorry I cannot let you have the props in time for rehearsal. I think I'll, put it in my next play.

5) You will soon stop being smart!……….
   a. The intruder says this.
   b. *He says this* because Gerrard seems to be in lighter mood and seems to have no fear of death.
   c. Actually he is trying to scare him.
   d. Intruder threatens Gerrard that he would murder him.

6) They can't hang me twice……….
   a. These words are said by intruder.
   b. The intruder remarks that he can't be hanged twice for the two murders, since he has already killed a cop and he doesn't mind even killing Gerrard.

7) 'A mystery I propose to explain"…….
   a. Gerrard wants to tell the intruder that he is not a Sunday school teacher. He is a criminal who has murdered someone and the police is after him.

8) "This is your big surprise"……………
   a. *It* has been said when the intruder is about to shoot Gerrard.
   b. Gerrard tells the intruder that he is also a killer and wanted by police. He says that one of his men has been caught and police is expected to come any moment. It is really a surprise for the intruder who warns to impersonate Gerrard and live a peaceful life.

ON KILLING A TREE

Central Idea: The killing of a tree can be compared to the violence involved in curbing and suppressing .goodness. Although great efforts can be used to eradicate goodness from this globe but it is impossible to uproot the deep roots of virtue from this earth.

Summary: The poem 'On Killing A Tree" has been penned down by 'Gieve Patel". This is a sarcastic poem in which the poet uses various criticisms against killing a tree. The poet says that a tree takes a long time to be unrooted because it has utilized various resources from earth like water, nutrients and has grown up into a well built tree which cannot be uprooted with a simple blow of a knife. It has consumed earthly resources to sprout leaves from its cracked bark. So in order to kill a tree, a lot of effort is needed. By heavy blows, the plant can be felled but the injured bark can heal and give rise to small branches which can grow to the former size, if neglected.

In the next stanza, the poet uses the sarcasm that it is impossible to uproot a plant completely with less effort. He says that to eradicate the plant from its native place, the root which is set deep in the earth, holding it very fast, is to be chopped out. Then after digging deep, one can find the lively and active part of the tree which is very sensitive and remains preserved in the deep layers of earth. Then, finally, the tree is to be-browned and hardened in sun to cause its withering otherwise it can develop roots and grow again. The poet depicts the fact that the truth takes a lot of time to be established and it is almost impossible to remove it from the earth otherwise, the existence on earth will cease to continue.

Ql. Growth of a free is a long process; Killing of a free is a longer process. Do you agree?

Ans. Growth of a tree is long process but the killing of a tree is a longer process. We certainly agree with it because in the course of lime, the tree uses up all the resources of earth to grow into a stout, well built tree which is very difficult to be uprooted completely.

Q2. How has the tree grown to its full size? List the words suggestive of its life and activity.

Ans. The tree has grown to its full size by using resources of earth, absorbing water from it, developing various branches and leaves after consuming various nutrients. The words which suggest its life and activity are:

i) 'Bleeding bark':- It indicates that the plant is active and will heal quickly and then continue further growth.

ii) 'The resource i.e. main part of root which mainly causes growth is 'white and wet' indicating that the tree is very active.

iii) If the tree is left unchecked after being uprooted, it can develop 'miniature boughs' which can \ grow to former size.

Q3. What does the poet mean by the bleeding barks? What makes it bleed?

Ans. 'Bleeding bark" means the injured part of the tree where the plant has been uprooted. It is bleeding because of the jab of axe used in uprooting it.

Q4. The poet says 'No' in the beginning of the third stanza. What does it signify?

Ans. "No' in the third stanza is used as a criticism or a sarcastic expression. The poet says that even if we, use great effort to uproot a plant but still it is impossible to destroy it completely.

Q5. What does the poet mean by the earth cave?

Ans. The 'earth cave' means the deep layers of earth in which the tree anchors its roots. Since, the root is fixed very deep that is why earth is compared to a cave which is known for its depth.

Q6. What according to the poet can kill a tree?

Ans. The complete uprooting of a tree from the deep layers of the earth and then sun drying it so

Class: **The Fun They Had** **English**

U3

Q#1 What did Margie write in her diary?
Ans. Margie wrote in her diary, "Today Tommy found a real book!"

Q#2 Had Margie ever seen a book before?
Ans. No, Margie had never seen a book before.

Q#3 What things about the book did she find strange?
Ans. She found many strange things about the book. It was a very old book. The stories were printed on paper. It had yellow and crinkly pages in which the words stool still. When the pages were turned back, it had the same words on it that it had when they were read for the first time.

Q#4 What do you think telebook is?
Ans. A telebook is an electrically composed digital book.

Q#5 Where was Margie's school? Did she have any classmates?
Ans. Margie's school was at her home. No, she had no classmates.

Q#6 What subjects did Margie and Tommy learn?
Ans. Margie and Tommy learnt all the subjects.

II

Q#1 "I wouldn't throw it away."
- **i) Who says these words?**
- **ii) What does 'it' refer to?**
- **iii) What is it being compared to by the speaker?**

Ans. i) These words are said by Tommy.
ii) 'It' refers to his telebook.
iii)'It is being compared to olden book.

Q#2 "Sure they had a teacher, but it wasn't a regular teacher. It was a ma."
- **i) Who does 'they' refer to?**
- **ii) What does 'regular' mean here?**
- **iii) What is it contrasted with?**

Ans. i) 'They' refers to school children.
ii) 'regular' means the one who remains with the student all the time round.
iii) It is contrasted to school teachers who are humans and don't stay with the students for the whole time.

III

Q#1 What kind of teachers did Margie and Tommy have?
Ans. Margie and Tommy have mechanical teachers with big screen on which all the lessons were shown and the questions were asked. These teachers had slot where homework and test papers were put. They had to write them out in a punch code and the teachers calculate the marks in no time.

ass: **The Fun They Had** English

Q#2 Why did Margie hate school? Why did she think the old kind of school must have been fun?

Ans. Margie hated school because to her, school meant loneliness admist computers and telebooks as her teachers. Every day, her mechanical teachers were on at the same time. She had to put her homework and test papers in a slot. She had to white them in a punch code which she had learnt when she was six years old and the mechanical teacher calculated the marks in no time. She had to do all this work without any companion.

She thought that the old kind of school must have been fun because these schools were not present in the home itself but they were located away from homes in special buildings. Children gathered in these schools and helped each other. They shared their thoughts and enjoyed reading. They were taught by a teacher who was a man and who taught them according to their age limit. They had a great fun in the schools.

Q#3 Do you agree with Margie that schools today are more fun than the school in the story? Give reasons for your answer.

Ans. Yes, we agree with Margie that schools today are more fun than the school in the story. The school in the story is totally sophisticated, electronic without any bit of emotions. It is on at a particular time, teacher teaches in its characteristic robotic way, makes calculations abruptly without

considering the mental strategy of a child. On the contrary the schools today are more fun because children have an emotional feel towards their school. They love and respect their teachers and in return, their teachers also love them. They feel happy in the company of their friends and read and play with them. The teacher does not teach them beyond their age limit. In short, the school of today is full of atmosphere of emotions, love and care and the school in the story is unemotional and electronic.

Q#1 What are the main features of the mechanical teachers and the schoolrooms that Margie and Tommy have in the story?

Ans. Margie and Tommy are taught by the mechanical teachers in their schoolrooms. The teachers are computers and their schoolrooms are full of all sorts of mechanical equipments. They appear in tests and examinations using a particular punch code and the teacher calculates the marks within no time. The homework and other assignments are kept in particular slots. They don't have books to read and the books in the computers remain there for many years. These schools were digital and did their work within seconds.

that it becomes brown, hard, twisted and withered can kill a tree.

Learning About The Literary Devices:

Beginning with the title, what are words and images that are suggestive of violence in the poem?

Ans. The words which suggest violence in the poem are:

i) Jab of the knife. ii) Hack iii) Chop iv) Snapped v) Browning
vi) Hardening vii) Twisting viii) Withering

The images that are suggestive of violence in the poem:

i. The root is to be pulled out.
ii. It is to be roped, tied and pulled out- snapped out and pulled out entirely.

CART DRIVER

Central Idea: The love a mother has for her children is far more than the love she has for her own-self. A mother cannot bear her children to be in trouble and she even stakes her life for her young ones. This nature of mother is found in almost all the creatures of universe.

Summary: The poem entitled 'Cart Driver' has been pen locked by 'Padma Sachdeva". In this poem, the poetess describes the love of a mother has for her children. The poem is presented in an eerie atmosphere in which a mother bird looks for the food for her young babies and all the time seems to be worried about them. The poetess says that a bubul is out on a dreadful night to search food for her young ones which are hungry in the nest. She is very careful, cautious and vigilant. She is afraid as well and keeps her ears alert in case of any sound of predator. After getting grains for her babies, she hurries back to her nest because her young ones are chirping and twittering all the time, unknown of the fact that the forest is in the clutches of anguish caused by fear and mystery. Suddenly, she hears crackling sound of dry leaves made by the wheels of bullock cart. The cart driver is fast asleep and the bullocks are moving on their own. She becomes very horrified because she imagines the forest on fire due to the overturning of the cart driver's hubble-bubble as a result of stumbling. The atmosphere of the forest makes her imagination to be true and she becomes so panic and scared that she tries to run back to her nest to save her babies but out of dread, fear and worry about her young ones she is unable to lift her legs.

Thinking About the Poem:

1) *Why is the Bubul afraid? Why does the bill bill want to hasten to its nest?*
    a. The bulbul is afraid because the forest it lives in is full of terror and danger. Moreover, it has left its babies in its nest. So it becomes more worried and afraid The bulbul hastens to its nest because its young ones are very helpless and alone. So, it wants so to be with them all the time to protect them in case of any danger.
2) Why does the bulbul hide itself in She bushes?
    a. The bulbul hides itself in the bushes because it hears crackling sound of dry leaves made by wheels of a cart.
3) *What does the bulbul imagine?*
    a. The Bulbul imagines the forest on fire.

4) *What feelings does bulbul's imagination arouse in the readers?*
   a. Bulbul's imagination makes us feel that Bulbul is extremely terrified and scared. The atmosphere of the forest is such that it arouses terrible imaginations. So, the bulbul feels to have dreadful fantasies.

5) *Why is the poem named 'Cart Driver'?*
   a. This poem could be given many titles like 'A Mother's Love". "A Tussle' but the name 'Cart Driver" is more appropriate because from the beginning we feel that a mother bird is striving hard to feed her young ones but it is only at the arrival of the cart driver, we come to know the extent of love, mother has for her children. The bulbul imagines the forest on fire and tries hard to save her young ones without considering her own safety. These imaginations are aroused in the bird only when the bullock cart comes to the forest and the bulbul sees the cart driver sleeping.

Learning About Literary device

1. *What images does the poetess use to create an atmosphere of fear and silence in the poem?*
   a. The poetess presents the images of forest to be full of fearful silence. The bulbul is also presented very careful, worried and scared. Lastly, each and every sound is presented prominently in the poem for example, the crackling sound of leaves.

To The Cuckoo

Central Idea:

The beauties bestowed to us by nature are the main reasons of survival of mankind on this globe. Humans keep on harming this beautiful earth to fulfill their selfish needs but it is because of the generous and beautiful creatures of nature that this earth becomes a beautiful place to live in.

Summary: The poem "To The Cuckoo" has been authored by 'William Wordsworth' a great nature lover rightly known as "Nature Poet". The poet is thrilled by the voice of the cuckoo. He has used the method of personification in this poem. He has personified the cuckoo and expressed his feelings to the bird as if it seems to understand him. The poet addresses to the Cuckoo as Newcomer because this bird seems to be very cheerful and careful and is a newcomer in the season of spring. The poet says that he has been hearing the cuckoo since his childhood: still continues to hear it and becomes mesmerized after listening to its beautiful tune. I wonder whether he should call it a bird or a wandering voice because he is never able to locate it and only hears its sound. The poet hears its loud sound while resting on the grass and this sound seems to pass from hill to hill, sometimes appearing to be near and at other times, far away. He addresses to the bird that although he does not understand its language but still the beautiful tune fills him with great movements of imagination. He welcomes the cuckoo with great admiration and seems to be in a fix whether to call it a bird, a voice or a mystery.

In the fifth stanza, the poet recapitulates the beautiful days of his childhood. He remembers that it is the same tune of the cuckoo which he used to hear in his childhood and this tune made him look towards the different places like bush, trees, sky in order to do an unsuccessful attempt to locate the bird. He remembers that he would wander in the woods and fields in order to search Cuckoo but still it remained a hope for which he craved for a long time. The poet further says that he still listens to the same beautiful tune and thus recalls the beautiful days of his childhood, when he used to be innocent and generous. Lastly, he calls the bird as Blessed Bird because it is made to beautify this earth without any selfish needs. The poet says

Old Man At The Bridge

1) *Why were the old man's clothes dusty? Why did he not cross the bridge?*
   a. The old man's clothes were dusty because he had traveled a long distance on foot. He didn't cross the bridge because he was so tired that he couldn't go farther.
2) *Why did the old man leave San Carlos? Why did the old man want to go to Barcelona?*
   a. The old man left San Carlos because the army had to install artilleries there to defend their region from the attack of fascists. He wished to go to Barcelona in order to be safe from the attack of the enemies.
3) 'Oh, I said, not quite understanding. What was it about.......
   a. The statement 'I was taking care of animals didn't give a clear idea whether it was his profession or hobby. Moreover, his personality didn't give any clue of his being a shepherd or a herdsman.
4) *Where does the narrator expect the approaching battle to take place?*
   a. The narrator expected the approaching battle to take place in Ebro Delta.
5) 'It's better not to think about the others'. What does the old man......
   a. By "the others" he means the other animals except the cat and four pairs of pigeons, i.e. the goats. He says so because he is well convinced by this fact that he cannot do anything about those animals which were left among the artillery. Thus, he is trying to comfort himself by thinking that they would be alright like the cat and pigeons.
6) Did the old man look upon his animals as his family? ....
   a. Yes, the old man looked upon his animals as his family. He seemed to be worried about those animals like the parents worry about their children.
   b. He was worried about them because he had left them at a place where the army was using artillery. So his fear and worry was natural.
   c. The artillery would harm his animals as per the old man because wars cause destruction of every living being on this earth i.e. both humans and animals.
7) The old man was a victim of war but he had no wish to play a part in it. How do......
   a. The old man was a victim of war but he had no wish to play a part in it because he was not in favour of any political party and thus was without politics. He was a common innocent man who suffers without any reason and has actually no role to play in the war. We come to know about this from the statement, 'I am without politics'.
8) *Wars have adverse effect on our lives. How does the story bring out this truth?*
   a. Wars certainly affect our lives adversely. This truth is clearly revealed from this story. The people are forced to leave their native places and are left helpless because of the wars. The atmosphere of the place becomes totally disturbed, mysterious and fearsome. Every creature seems to be in a continuous fear of death and destruction. Even the innocent animals are severely affected by the wars. Thus, wars create chaos and disturbance in the life of every living being.

that this earth in which humans live and die seems to be fairy land, beautiful and attractive because it is a residential place of nature's beautiful wonders like Cuckoo, which does not harm anyone unlike humans which do trivial things to disrupt the peace and harmony of the globe.

Q1. How does the Cuckoo's voice charm the poet?

Ans. The Cuckoo's voice charms the poet because he becomes very happy on listening, to the tune. He wanders in the woods and fields lo locate the birds which seems to him to be a mystery or an invisiblething.

Q2. Why does the poet call Cuckoo 'Wandering voice' and 'darling of Spring'

Ans. The poet calls the Cuckoo 'wandering voice' because he is never able to locate the bird but only hears the sound of Cuckoo which seems to pass from hill to hill, sometimes far and sometimes near. The poet calls it "Darling of Spring" because it comes in the season of Spring and adds to the beauty of this season. So it appears as if it is very dear and closely related to Spring and thus is called 'Darling of Spring".

Q3. Which childhood experiences does the poet describe in stanza five and six?

Ans. The poet describes his beautiful experiences of his childhood when he used to listen to the Cuckoo and look around to find the bird. He remembers how he used to wander in the woods and fields to find the Cuckoo which always remained a hope, he had craved for a long time.

Q4. What does 'golden time' refer to?

Ans. 'Golden time" refers to beautiful childhood of the poet when he craved for the Cuckoo and used to full of imagination and enthusiasm.

Learning About The Literary Device:

1. Who is personified in the poem?

a. The Cuckoo is personified in the poem.

2. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?

a. The rhyme scheme of the poem is:

Abab. cdcd efef ghgh ijij klkl mnmn opop.

3. *What imagery does Wordsworth use to potray the beauty of nature in the poem?*

a. The poet used the sound of Cuckoo to potray the beauty of nature in the poem.

The Tempest 1

Q1 Who was Ariel, and how died he come to be Prosperos servant?....."

Ans .Ariel was a spirit i.e. a soul. He had been shut in the heart of a pine tree (evergreen free bearing cones) by a witch namely Sycorax and she had passed away before setting him free. When Prospero came to the island, he freed him and thus Ariel became his servant.

Q2 Who was Caliban? What did he look like?

Ans. Caliban was the son of a witch namely Sycorax. He looked like a fish.

Q3 What did Miranda ask Prospero to do when she saw the ship caught in the tempest?

Ans. Miranda saw a ship struggling in the tempest. She requested her father to put an end to the storm in case he had raised it.

Q4 What did Prospero say he raised the tempest for?

Ans. Prospero told to Miranda that he had raised the storm for her sake. He wanted to take revenge on his enemies in the ship and attain his dukedom back so that he could give his daughter all what she had been deprived of for 12 years.

Q5 Why did Prospero leave the management of state affairs to Antonio?

Ans. Prospero preferred knowledge and wisdom to wealth and worldly possessions. He wanted to devote all his time to the study of magic books. Thus, he left the management of state affairs to his brother.

Q6 Who helped Antonio to seize the throne?

Ans. The king of Naples, who was the enemy of Prospero, helped Antonio to seize the throne.

Q7 What did Antonio's soldiers do?

Ans. Antonio's soldiers were not courageous enough to kill Prospero & his infant daughter, Miranda publicly because they feared that people would revolt against them. So. they drove them (Prospero & Miranda) out and put them in a damaged ship at the mercy of sea waves.

Q8 How did Gonzalo help Prospero?

Ans. Gonzalo, a kind lord, was loyal to Prospero at heart and was not in favour of Antonio's plan. He secretly stored the damaged ship, in which Prospero & Miranda were put, with fresh water, food and clothes. Besides, he also kept Prospero's much precious magic books in it.

Q9 Who were in the ship that was caught in the tempest?

Ans. Antonio (Prospero's brother), the king of Naples, his son Ferdinand. Gonzalo and many ministers and servants were in the ship which was struggling in the tempest.

Q10 What did Ariel remind Prospero of, when Prospero mentioned more work?

Ans. Ariel reminded Prospero of his promise to set him free when Prospero mentioned more work.

TEMPEST 2

Q1 What did Miranda at first think Ferdinand was?

Ans Miranda had been living with her father in a lonely island for 12 years. She had not seen any young man before. So, at first, she thought that Ferdinand was a spirit.

Q2. Why did Prospero pretend to think that Ferdinand was a spy ?

Ans Prospero knew Ferdinand's identity, but he pretended to think that Ferdinand was a spy because he wanted to test his love for Miranda.

Q3 What wAs the task that Prospero gave Ferdinand?

Ans Prospero set Ferdinand the task of piling up heavy logs.

Q4 What made Ferdinand's labour seem light?

Ans. The presence of beautiful Miranda whom he loved a lot made his labour seem light and easy.

Q5. What were the king & his party doing in the meantime?

Ans The king of Naples, Antonio & others were wandering about on the other part of the island. They were very tired & hungry. They sat down to rest. Ariel put inviting food before them, but when they tried to eat it, it disappeared suddenly. They were amazed & scared on seeing Ariel appear with thunder and lightning. Ariel reminded them of their crime they had done against Prospero & Miranda and asked them to repent on their sins.

Q6. Why were they amazed to see Prospero?

Ans 12 years ago, Antonio and the King of Naples had sent Prospero & Miranda in a damaged ship to die in the ruthless sea. They were sure to be perished. Thus, it was really a matter of amazement & surprise that Prospero was alive.

Q7. Prospero told the king that he had lost his daughter in the tempest & in a sense he

was right? Can you say in what sense?

Ans. Miranda had fallen in love with Ferdinand and thus was going to marry him in future. So, Prospero had lost his daughter to Ferdinand.

Q8. Why did Prospero give up his magic powers?

Ans. Prospero got his dukedom back and was going to live peacefully with his family at home. He did not need his magic powers anymore &, thus, he buried his books of magic & gave up his magic powers.

Q9. What was Ariel's last service to his master?

Ans. Ariel's master Prospero set him free & sailed to Naples. Ariel helped his master in his journey by causing favourable winds. This was his last service to his master.

The last leaf

1) *What was the cause of Johnsy's illness? How could the illness be treated?*

   a. Johnsy had contracted pneumonia, but her illness was more psychological than physical. She had lost the zest and spark of life. She was depressed and was certain that she was going to die. Even doctor suggested that no medicine could help her, till she regained her desire for life.

2) *Do you think the feeling of depression Johnsy has, is common among teenagers?*

   a. Teenage is the period of day dreams, adventures, intense affections and stirring of the heart. It is a period of great stress and strain, storm and strife. Many mental, emotional, physical and serial changes are taking place during the stage in the teenagers. Because of the stubborn temper, the things get fixed in their mind. Therefore, it is important that teenagers should always think positively. Johnsy is also a teenager, the idea of death sticks to her mind and she can not get rid of it easily. Her friend, Sue tries to make her outlook positive.

3) *What was Behrman's dream? Did it come true?*

   a. Behrman's life-long dream was to paint a masterpiece. This dream came true But it cost him his life, He painted an ivy leaf 'The last leaf' on the wall. He worked out in the windy cold night where he CAUGHT Pneumonia and died. His painting proved a masterpiece. Even Johnsy, who was herself an artist couldn't feel that it was not a real leaf.

4) How is 'The Last Leaf' the artist's masterpiece? What makes you say so?

   a. Behrman's 'The Last Leaf proves to be a masterpiece because it saves the life of a budding artist. Even she can't know that it is an artificial leaf. The presence of leaf boosts her with new enthusiasm of life.

How A Client Was Saved

Q1 Why had Rustumji's smuggling offences not been discovered earlier?

Ans. Rustumji's smuggling offences had not been discovered earlier because he was on best terms with the custom officials: thus, nobody was inclined to suspect him. They used to consider his invoices on trust and had even pretended to be ignorant towards smuggling done by Rustomji.

Q2 Whai did Rustomji consider to be the greatest cause for shame to him?

Ans. Rustomji considered the discovery of his guilt to be his destruction. But he was repentant for hiding about this offence of smuggling from his friend. Gandhi.

Q3 What did Gandhiji consider to be a greater cause for shame?

Ans According to Gandhiji. the greater cause for shame was in committing the offence.

Q4 Which words that Rustomji use to describe his offence show us that he did not consider it to be a moral offence?

Ans. The words that Rustomji used to describe his offence which show us that he did not consider it to be a moral offence are:- "But is not my confession before you enough?"

Q5 Who, according to Gandhiji, was the one who would finally decide whether Rustomji was to be saved or not?

Ans. According to Gandhiji it was the custom officer who was to decide whether Rustomji was to be saved or not.

Q6 Gandhiji and the other counsel differed in the way in which they thought the case ought to be handled, How did a Gandhiji and The other counsel hope to settle the case?

Ans. Gandhiji thought that the case shouldn't be taken to court. It should be kept upto the custom officer to prosecute Rustomji or let him free.

The other counsel hoped that the case would be tried by a jury and a Natal jury would acquit Rustomji.

Q7 Gandhiji spoke of two penances.

a. What were they?

b. Which of them did Rustomji not have to do?

Ans. Gandhiji spoke of two penances. The first penance was to pay penalty for the crime. The second penalty was the imprisonment. But according to Gandhiji, the real penance was to resolve never to smuggle again.

b) Rustomji did not have to be imprisoned because it would ruin his edifice.

Q8 Why did Gandhiji have to go to the Attorney General as well as to the custom officer?

Ans. Gandhiji had to go to Attorney General as well as TO custom officer because both of them were employed in taxation process. Moreover, the custom officer was guided by the Attorney General. So, after persuading the custom officer, he had to motivate the Attorney General regarding the guilt.

Q9 Which two qualities of Gandhiji helped him to persuade the Attorney General not to drag Rustomji into court?

Ans. Gandhiji's persistence and frankness helped him to persuade the Attorney General not to drag Rustomji into court.

10 What did Rustomji (a) lose (b) partly save by the settlement of the case.

Ans. Rustomji lost twice the amount of money which he had earned by smuggling. Rustomji partly saved his edifice by the settlement of the case

Palanquin Bearers

Central Idea:

The poem depicts the rich and colourful culture of India which oozes out from the tradition of Palanquin. The antique culture and traditions bestow a particular country with a great wealth of honour and prestige.

Summary: The poem entitled 'Palanquin Bearers' has been written by a great Indian poetess 'Sarojini Naidu' who Is popularly known as "The Nightingale Of India. The poetess has depicted the culture of earning a bride in a Palanquin, in a very beautiful way. She has compared a beautiful brick in a Palanquin to numerous images. The bride enters the Palanquin in a very attractive way and she is full of dreams of her new life and she leaves it in a very sensitive manner and is full of emotions and sadness of leaving her home. The poetess describes the beauty of the bride through the sensitive feelings of the bearers while they carry her along to her new home. The Palanquin Bearers carry the bride very delicately. As the bride enters, the Palanquin moves from side to side like a flower moving in wind. The bride in the Palanquin glides along like a bird which glides on the foam created by the waves on a stream. The poetess says that she is carried away very lightly and without any sound like a smile which comes on the lips of a person who is in sweet dreams. The Palanquin Bearers carry the bride merrily and sing the songs of happiness while they carry her along. She is carried by the bearers like a gem which is tucked within the beads of a string. In the second stanza, the poetess depicts the beauty of the bride as she is about to come out of the Palanquin, The Palanquin Bearers carry the bride very softly because she is very delicate. She hangs in the Palanquin like a beautiful dew drop with a twinkle or she resembles a star that hangs in the sky and appears to be very elegant. The beautiful bride raises from the Palanquin to come out like a beam of light produced on the crust of wave. She is like a tear in the eyes of a bride that is full of emotions and sadness of leaving her parent's home. The poetess concludes the poem by repeating the feeling of the Palanquin Bearers who carry the bride beautifully.

Q1. What are the feelings of the Palanquin Bearers as they carry the princess inside the Palanquin?

Ans. The Palanquin Bearers are full of sensitive feelings as they carry the princess inside the Palanquin. They carry her very happily and delicately. They take great care while carrying her along because they know that the bride is prestigious, honoured and delicate.

Q2. Lightly, O lightly we bear her along; she sways like a flower in ……..

Ans. These lines suggest that the bride in the Palanquin is very delicate and light. She moves from side to side as she enters the Palanquin like a delicate flower which is very sensitive and moves from side in slow breeze.

The Palanquin Bearers are very sensitive to the presence of the bride and carry her very lightly so that she is not harmed. They are very keen about her entry in the Palanquin.

Q3. What is rhyme scheme of the poem? ………

Ans. The rhyme scheme of the poem is: ab~~. cd. ef. gh. Ij.~~ kl. aa bb cc

The pairs of rhyming words are:

i) along song
ii) stream dream
iii) sing string
iv) a long song
v) tide bride

vi) sing string

Learning About literary Devices:

Q4 In line 4 the poet says, 'She floats like ....

a. The poem is actually depicted in two parts. In first stanza, the poetess says. "She floats like a laugh from the lips of a dream". It means that the bride is full of dreams of her new life. She is very happy and enthusiastic about her new life.

In the second stanza, the poetess says. "She falls like a tear from the eyes of a bride", it means that she is very emotional and sad because she has left the home of her parents. So, the poetess has deliberately used this contrast and it has beautified the poem.

Q5. Simile: a figure of speech used to compare.....

A. The similes used in this poem are:

i) She sways like a flower in the wind of our song.
ii) She skims like a bird on the foam of a stream.
iii) She floats like a laugh from the lips of a dream.
iv) She hangs like a star in the dew of our song,
v) She springs like a beam on the brow of the tide,
vi) She falls like a tear from the eyes of a bride.

Q6. Refrain: Poets often use the device of refrain. Did you notice that.......

Ans. The lines that are repeated are:

i) Lightly, O lightly we bear her along.
ii) We bear her along like a pearl on a string.

This repetition creates an image of beautiful bride in a Palanquin and the feelings of Palanquin Bearers.

Q7. *Complete the following table by matching lines from the poem......*

i) *Skims like a bird*: Gliding movements of a bird flying over a stream.

ii) *Sways like a flower*: Moves from side by side like a flower.

iii) *Floats like a laugh*: Moves slowly like a smile which comes on the face of a person who is in dreams.

iv) *Hangs like a star*: Comes out of the Palanquin like a star that hangs in the sky.

v) *Springs like a beam*: Rises up like a beam of light on the crust of wave.

vi) *Fails like a tear*: Is very beautiful and emotional like a tear.

Child's Prayer

Central Idea:

This poem is in the form of a prayer (dua) in which the speaker asks God to bless him with some beautiful things, like the love for the entire world, the love for one's country and the love for knowledge that becomes a blessing for the entire mankind. Lastly he wishes that his heart is filled with love and affection for all human beings.

Summary:

The poem "The Child's Prayer' is written by Sir Muhammad Iqbal. This poem is about the pious and virtuous wishes of the child. This poem is in the form of a child's prayer to God. The speaker has some tender hopes. His heart's desire comes to his lips as a prayer. He wants that his life may serve as guiding light like that of a candle. He wishes that his presence destroys the darkness and ignorance of this world. He wants to admire his and land beautify it in the same way as the flowers add to the beauty of a garden.

He wants God to develop in him the love of knowledge which is somewhat similar to the love of a moth that waves candle light and flies into it without caring of his own life. It is basically a metaphor used for intense wave. The mission of his life would be to love and support the poor, the old and who are suffering in pain. In the last lines she child prays to God to save him from evil and wrong deeds. He wants to have strong termination in him so that he always follows the straight and the righteous path.

1) *Who is the speaker in the poem and to whom is it addressed?*
    a. A child is she speaker in the poem and he addressed it to God.
2) *What does the child wish to be?.......*
    a. The child wishes to be a candle, blossoms and a moth.
3) *Why does the child to be:… ….*
    a. The child wants to be a candle so that it may vanish away the darkness of the world.
    b. The child wants to be a moth so that it loves the candle of knowledge and seek knowledge till the end of its life.
    c. The child wants to be the blossoms so that it may decorate its country and add to its beauty.
4) *What is the child's mission?*
    a. Child's mission is to love and serve the poor. It wants to help those who are poor and sympathize with those who are in pain.

The Happy Prince

Q1) Why do the courtiers call the prince 'The Happy Prince'?.............

Ans. The courtiers call THE prince 'The Happy Prince' because he lives in the royal palace and never sees any sorrow in his life. So he remains happy throughout his life and thus is really a happy prince. He seems to be happy but in real sense, he is not happy. Real happiness can only be felt when one faces various troubles and sorrows in his life. The prince was happy but not in a real sense.

After his death, as a statue, he sees all sorts of miseries and ugliness which his subjects used to face while he used to enjoy in his royal palace.

Q2) Why does the Happy Prince send a ruby for the seamstress? ......

Ans. The Happy Prince sends a ruby for the seamstress because she is very poor. She does not have any money to get fruits and medicines for her ailing son. She is working very hard on her embroidery work but still her living condition is very miserable.

The swallow enters the rooms and finds the lady fast asleep. He places the great ruby on the table besides her thimble and flies round the bed, fanning him by his wings so as relieve him of his discomfort.

Q3) For whom does the prince send the sapphires and why?

Ans. The prince sends the sapphires for a young playwright. He sends it to him because the young man is very poor. He is feeling very cold but still he is working to earn money. He is not having enough food . the prince thinks that the young man would sell the sapphires and get some food and firewood for himself to complete his work.

Q4) What does the swallow see when it flies over the city?

Ans. The swallow sees all soils of miserable and pity things. He sees that the rich are making merry and the poor people are sitting at their gates. He also sees the white faces of starving children watching their dark, filthy streets. He sees two little boys lying in each other's arms, trying to keep themselves warm and to sleep inspite of hunger, but they are forced to wander in the rain by a watchman.

Q5) Why does the swallow not leave the prince and go to Egypt?

Ans) The Swallow does not leave the prince and go to Egypt because the prince becomes blind after giving his eyes, made of ruby, to his suffering subjects. So, he decides to tell him about the miseries of the citizens of his city and to slay with him forever.

Q6) Why is the statue of the prince described as looking like a beggar and being no longer useful?

Ans. The statue of the prince is described as looking like a beggar because it is the feature of the beggar that he is very shabby and is without any jewels or royal things. Since, the statue has given all his precious ornaments to his people and is left with none, So, he is obviously comparable to a beggar. He is no longer useful to his people because he has been a statue depicting royalty but now it is not so. Thus, he has lost his significance and is no longer useful.

Q7) What proclamation does the Mayor make about the death of the birds?

Ans) The Mayor makes a proclamation about the death of the birds that the birds are not allowed to die near the things of royal significance.

Q8) What impression do you gather of his personality from this?

Ans. From this statement, we gather that the Mayor is a foolish person who is unknown of the tact that the proclamations and rules are applicable on humans only and not birds. Moreover, he seems to be an inefficient worker who is unaware of the miseries of his town and is taking interest in beautifying it just for formality.

Q9) What were- the two precious things the angel brought to God? ....

Ans) The two precious things the angel brought to God were the Swallow and the leaden heart of the prince.

Both of these were precious because the prince took pains in helping his subjects who were in miserable conditions and gave away his precious gel up in order to help them. The Swallow also sacrificed himself for the good intention of the prince and stayed with him for the miserable people, till his death.

Q10) What happened to the prince's leaden heart? What feelings does the end ....

Ans. The leaden heart of the prince snapped into two parts after seeing the death of the Swallow. We feel that the prince has turned very emotional after seeing the troubles and miseries of his city. Moreover, the Swallow had stayed with him for a long time so now he loved him very much.

Language Work:-

Bring up	He was brought up by his grandparents in a village.
Look Up	We look up to her with respect.
Look Into	I requested the police to look into the matter.
Look After	My friend looks after her grandfather very affectionately.
Look Down Upon	We should not look down upon poor people.
Look Around	He looked around for the lost keys.
Fall In	Everybody fell into my suggestion readily.
See though	I will try to see through your problem
See off	We went to the airport to see them off

A Basketful of sea Trout

1. The atmosphere is eerie and makes even the judge lumpy. Let us see how the eerie........

i. The wind is moaning. It is blowing hard then dies down and again blows hard and so on making a sound as if someone is moaning i.e.: crying in pain.

ii. The lodge is situated in an isolated & a solitary place.

iii. It is a shooting & fishing lodge where only the owner i.e. the judge& Brodie, his guest, are staying.

iv. The glen is full of strange sounds which make the atmosphere quite eerie.

v. There is pitch darkness outside.

2. *Nellie Salter "rejoiced in evil". Was Mrs. Lomond justified in summing up ......*
   a. Nellie Salter was very beautiful. She was very proud of her beauty. She believed that she could do with men whatever she liked. She wanted to prove the power of her beauty by making men lose their reason & kill each other for her. She enjoyed in doing evil.
3. *"I have loss my son". Why did Mrs. Lomond make this statement?*
   a. Actually, it was not Mrs. Lomond but her ghost which was talking to the judge as she had committed suicide in the afternoon. Her son had gone to Canada. She made the statement because it was not the sea, but the death which had separated her from her son.
4. *The judge did not believe that Hector was tracking Nellie. Why?*
   a. Brodie thought that Hector might have been following Nellie Salter but the judge believed that Hector could not have imagined what Nellie Salter thought. Only Lomond being a woman could have guessed that.
5. *Why do you think Mrs Lomond committed suicide?*
   a. Nellie Salter intended to ruin Hector. So, Mrs. Lomond killed her to rescue her son Hector was suspected to be the killer but then he was acquitted on being found no guilty by the court. But Mrs Lomond feared that he might be arrested again, and t avoid it she admitted her crime and then committed suicide out of fear.
6. *While leaving the judge's lodge, the chief constable says,"It has been a most......*
   a. It has really been an amazing and interesting experience for colonel as well as th judge & Brodie. Nellie Salter was killed. Her husband Hector was detained but lat he was found innocent & thus freed. Hector's mother. Mrs Lomond said that she d not know anything about Nellie Sailer's movements on the day of her murder duri the trial.

      She came to the judge's lodge. She gave the details of Salter's actions, moments bef her murder which were totally opposite to her evidence during the trial. Brodie & judge asked her to rest in a room. Now, Colonel Allardyce visited the lodge informed the judge about Lomond's death in the afternoon, but got surprised hearing about her visit & strange admission, she had made before the judge. confusion was confirmed from the letter written by her he before committing suic This means that it was Mrs Lomond's ghost who had visited the lodge.
7. *Why was the play given the title "A Basketful Of Sea-Trout"?*
   a. The play might have been given many titles like "The Ghost", "A Murder Myster

" The strange Confession" but the title "A Basketful Of trout" has got a great, significance.
Mrs Lomond had the feeling that her son, Hector was saved by the judge. So on one evening she brought him a basketful of sea trout as an evidence of her gratitude. The weather was so bad that it was impossible to fish but she had fished them herself. Later, it was confirmed that she had died in the afternoon. Brodie & the judge concluded that her ghost had come to the lodge. Colonel Allardyce was not convinced about it, but as soon as he left the room, he saw the basketful of sea-trout under the arch near the door which was the proof that the ghost had really made the visit. So, the title is quite suitable to make the readers feel the mysterious atmosphere of the play.

Answer these in about 250 words each.

1) *How did the judge and Brodie deduce that Mrs Lomond had killed Nellie Salter?*
    a. After Nellie Salter had been killed, Hector Lomond, i.e. Mrs. Lomond's son was arrested on the charge of murdering her. Moreover, he was not found guilty thus was freed by the law. Mrs Lomond was also a suspect but she presented the alibi that on the day of the murder, she had been on the beach from dawn to dusk & had no information about Nellie Sailer's movements on that day.
    The last person who had seen Nellie Salter alive was the farmer at the Dykes Farm. The farmer had seen her walking on the road only up to a spot 100 yards away beyond which the path was invisible from the farm. At that spot, the road divides into two paths: one is the high road & another low road. Nellie Salter had taken one of the two paths but no one knew which path she had taken as her dead body was found 200 yards from the junction of the two roads. Mrs Lomond thought that it was because of the judge that her son was freed. She came to thank him. While talking to the judge & Brodie, she gave a detailed description of Nellie Sailer's movements before her murder which was totally opposite to her evidence in the court. She knew which path Nellie Saher had taken. Lomond said that she had taken the high road. As soon as Mrs Lomond left, the judge & Brodie discussed thoroughly. They recalled her words. They were surprised how she knew all that. They concluded that she must have followed Nellie Sailer & then killed her.
2) *Why did Mrs Lomond come to the judge's lodge? Give two reasons.*
    a. Mrs Lomond being a mother had a great concern for the safety and happiness of her son Hector Lomond. She had killed Nellie Salter to save her son from her false love-trap. Hector Lomond was free from the charge of murdering Salter but Mrs. Lomond still was sure that he might be detained again. She committed suicide after confessing her crime of murdering Nellie Salter so that her son would be free from suspicion. She came to the lodge to meet the judge because of three reasons.
    She was convinced that actually it was the judge who had saved Hector from the gallows. She came to thank the judge for that favour by bringing a basketful of sea-trout as a proof of her gratitude. Besides this, she wanted to be sure enough that her son would not to be arrested again by the police. The judge assured her that Hector was not found guilty by the law & thus the case was closed. Thus, she was relieved

from the worry. The other reason for her visit to the lodge was to admit that she had killed Nellie Salter. She informed the judge & Brodie that Nellie Salter was not a good charactered woman. She intended to ruin men & thus met the right end. So, the two most prominent reasons for her arrival were her concern for her son's safety & the sense of gratitude.